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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/834,696	04/12/2001	Jerrold L. King	MICR135.02	4676
7590	11/26/2004		EXAMINER	
Ormiston & McKinney, PLLC P.O. Box 298 802 W. Bannock, Suite 400 Boise, ID 83701-0298			MITCHELL, JAMES M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2813	

DATE MAILED: 11/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/834,696	KING ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
James M. Mitchell	2813	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 23 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 23 and 24 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response the amendment filed August 23, 2004.

Allowable Subject Matter

The indicated allowability of claims is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Double Patenting

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 23 of prior U.S. Patent No. King et al. (U.S. 5,677,566). This is a double patenting rejection. Claim 23 including the phrase "continuous encapsulating material" of the present application is coextensive in scope with claim 14 including the phrase "encapsulating material."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abbott (U.S. 5,777,382) in combination with Abe (U.S. 5,849,608).

Abbott (Fig 1, 3,4) discloses (cl. 23) a semiconductor chip package, comprising: a semiconductor chip (Abstract) having a first surface and a second; conductive leads (16) electrically connected to and extending along the first surface of the chip (Col. 2-3, Lines 65-5) at least to the intersection of the first and second surfaces (i.e. leads extend outward); a continuous body of encapsulating material (12,14; i.e. both materials plastic in transfer molding technology; Col. 3, Lines 2-3) substantially encapsulating the chip (i.e. chip embedded in plastic/resin) and the conductive leads (16); and solder balls (20) each having a first portion disposed in the encapsulating material (12; shown in Fig 2) and contacting a conductive lead and a second portion protruding from the encapsulating material.

Abbott does explicitly show that the second surface is perpendicular to and intersecting the first surface.

Abe (Fig 1A) shows chips rectangular such that first and second surfaces are perpendicular.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form the chip of Abbott with first and second surfaces perpendicular in order to provide a die/chip in a package as required by Abbott (Col. 2-3, Lines 66-5)

In addition, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice bounded by well known manufacturing constraints and ascertainable by routine experimentation and optimization to form the second surface perpendicular to and intersecting the first surface because applicant has not disclosed that the dimensions are for a particular unobvious purpose, produce an unexpected result, or are otherwise critical, and it appears *prima facie* that the process would possess utility using another dimension. Indeed, it has been held that mere dimensional limitations are *prima facie* obvious absent a disclosure that the limitations are for a particular unobvious purpose, produce an unexpected result, or are otherwise critical. See, for example, *In re Rose*, 220 F.2d 459, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955); *In re Rinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 189 USPQ 143 (CCPA 1976); *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984); *In re Dailey*, 357 F.2d 669, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966).

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abbott (U.S. 5,777,382) and Abe (U.S. 5,849,608) as applied to claim 1 and further in combination with McShane et al. (U.S. 5,157,480) and Karavakis et al. (U.S. 5,663,106).

Neither Abbott nor Abe appear to show an insulating material on the surface of the chip with the material having holes therein to enable connection to bond pads.

McShane teaches the use of solder mask to attach solder balls (Col. 5, Lines 57-66).

McShane does not teach that the solder mask is an insulating material.

Karavakis utilizes an insulating solder mask (cl. 3 of Karavakis).

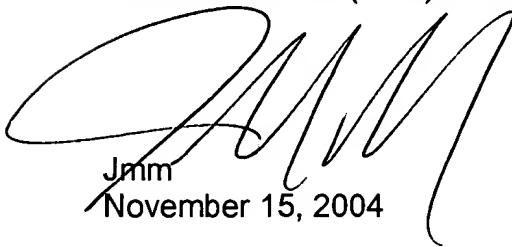
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an insulating material over a chip of Abbott to provide a solder mask as taught by Karavakis (Col. 3 of Karavakis) to attach solder balls as taught by McShane (Col. 5, Lines 57-66) and as required by Abbott (Col. 4, lines 44-46).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M. Mitchell whose telephone number is (571) 272-1931. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carl Whitehead Jr. can be reached on (571) 272-1702. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jim
November 15, 2004



Carl Whitehead
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